MR. GLADSTONE AND IRELAND STATEMENTS AT GUILDHALL-LAND COURT DECISIONS.

London, November 11. A slight feeling of disappointment follows upon the Guildhall speeches. Lord Beaconsiled had accustomed the British public to a display of political fireworks on such occasions. Mr. Gladstone is more sober. Ireland occupied the first place in his mind and in his speech, but he had little to say on that subject that was novel. A year ago, in the same hall, he had announced that law was to be maintained and order enforced in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, who is capable of drawing distinctions impercept ible to minds of coarser mould, may probably believe that the pledge of that day has been redeemed in letter and in spirit. The impoverished landlords and Beycotted tenants, who through long months endured the tyranny of a rainpant Land League, may be excused for holding a different opinion. With the arrest of Mr. Parnell a better day dawned; for the tenants certainly, and perhaps for the landlords. Mr. Gladstone is able to say that in drawing a comparison between the Irend of a year ago and the Ircland of to-day, he discerns signs of improvement. No doubt there is an improvement. I should be disposed to trace the beginning of it not so far back as last Lord Mayor's Day. The 13th of October, 1881, which gave Mr. Paraell an inside view of Kilmainham, is a good

date to start from.

It would carry us over ground already trolden too often to follow Mr. Gladstone in his historical recapitulation. The summary is more compact than is usual with him, but it offers no new point. The curious in such matters may like to bring closer together two sentences which were remote from each other as spoken. In November 1880, said Mr. Gladstone, we were entering into a great crisis, -a struggle between law and lawlessness. Since then, that struggle has come to a crisis, which is only another way of saying that the crisis has come to a crisis. How long this crisis of a crisis hear is that nothing can now prevent the people of Ireland from making a full trial of the Land Act. Through the earnest and vigilant attention of the Government, and especially of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with whose courage and unflinehing devotion you are so well acquainted, the law will be administered and enforced with firmness and decis on." This compliment to Mr. Forster is deserved. Mr. Gladstone has never been slow to acknowledge the merits of his Irish Secretary's Irish services. He rould not do full justice to him without admitting that Mr. Forster, if he had had his own way, would never have allowed the League to consolidate its power as it did.

But what people hoped to hear from Mr. Gladstone was some expression of opinion on the actual working of the Land Act. What does he think of the Castleblayney case and of the Crawfurd and Tennant decisions? Or, to go a step further back, what is his view of Mr. Justice O'Hagan's doctrine that a fair rent is a rent which will enable a tenant to live and thrive ? Mr. Gladstone certainly exercised a prudent discretion in holding his tongue on these points. Nothing he could have said would have pleased everybody. To have said anything would have looked like using pressure on the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners. The Commissionare, in theory, judicial officers, and decisions are not subject to indicial review at the Guildhall. If the Commissioners have put off their robes, and announced themselves as arbitrators, with a strong bias in favor of one of the parties whose property they deal with, that does not make comment easier.

That the Castleblayney and Crawfurd decisions, though only the decisions of a sub-commission, point to the abolition of rack-renting in Ireland, though only the decisions of a sub-commission, point to the abolition of rack-renting in Ireland, is pretty generally conceded. Whether the land-lords will still be able to vindicate their claim to improvements which are admittedly their property under their contracts with the tenants, is not so clear. They cannot prevent sub-comnot so clear. They cannot prevent sub-commissions from cutting 'down rents 25 or 30 per cent, because the sums to be paid as rent are clearly matters of judicial discretion. They can and will appeal to the Central Commission, and perhaps bewould that, to settle whether the burden of proof as to improvements is to lie on the landlord or on the

turn must make a further outlay, equal to the landlord's. If a hundred or several hundred tenants apply to the Court against a single landlord, and costs are to be given to each tenant, the fine inflicted upon the landlord, in addition to the reduction of his rent, may well be a very serious matter. If the Belfast decision is to hold good, no effort of the landlord to come to terms with his tenants out of court will avail him.

Landlords say, moreover, that the "live and thrive" doctrine will in many cases work the gross-It makes the rent depend, not on the est injustice. capacity of the land to return good crops, but on the capacity of the tenant to cultivate the land; or, worse than this, upon the number of mouths the tenant has to feed out of the harvest. These cases are not speculative. They are actual cases; and a judicial decision has already been given on one of the former. Professor Baldwin, one of the Sub-Commissioners for Ulster, and admittedly a very able man, has expressly declared "that the value of a holding in the hands of the existing tenant, whether lame, infirm, idle, or drunken, is all the Court has to consider in fixing fair rent. With the potential fertility of the soil in the hands of a competent agriculturist" the Court has nothing to do, I quote from a letter what seem to be Professor Baldwin's own words. The way in which this astonishing determination is arrived at throws no little light on the spirit in which the Land Commissioners are working. The Court finds a tenant in possession, an invalid, ignorant of farming, thriftless, idle, but entitled by law to a proprietary interest in his tarm. The Commissioner "knows that the man be driven out of this holding, because public opinion, the strongest of all forces, prevents a more capable neighbor from taking his place." He remembers that he is an arbitrator; remembers what his chief has said about the spirit of the Act, and fixes a rent which is not, and does not pretend to be, the r al value of the land, but such a rent as will enable this particular idle, ignorant, invalid tenant to "live and thrive." And yet

there are landlords so unreasonable as to complain. Here is another case. I quote again from the letter of a writer whose sympathies are by no means exclusively given to the landlord: "I saw the other day, in the South of Ireland, a woman who had borne twenty-one children to her husband, who had a small holding, and who was always, of course, in difficulties. Supposing that her husband gets a fair rent fixed, proportioned to the number of mouths he has to feed upon his little patch, he will be immediately asked to sell upon the twenty-one children rental to a sharp fellow without encumbrances, who may thus expect to make a very good thing indeed out of the transaction."

Is it so very surprising in the face of all this that Irish landlords are already beginning to talk about compensation? Of the rents actually due at the end of September, large sums are not paid at all. I know of one Irish property returning \$200,000 a year, where not a penny of the half-year's rent has been received. But that is another branch of the question. In many parts rents are coming in fairly well. In any case the landlords would sooner or later be able to deal with refractory defaulters. The point which most occupies the landlord mind at this moment is not whether the rent for this year will be paid, but what rent he will be permitted by the Courts to hope for in years to come. A word from Mr. Gladstone at the Guildhall night have relieved his anxiety a little, but the word was not, and I suppose could not be, spoken. The rumor of Mr. Gladstone's resignation has

started up afresh on the strength of a word or two he uttered about his having little to say to the future. One paper gives a new turn to it, by announcing that he is going to the House of Lords with the title of Earl of Liverpool. This itself is but the revival of a piece of gossip which gained currency in certain circles some time ago. The only remark it calls for, or that either of the stories calls for, is this: that they have their origin and credit among classes of people who are not in Mr. Gladstone's confidence; who are not his admirers; who are not his political associates, and who are discredited and contradicted by his friends and colleagues. No man who knows Mr. Gladstone will believe that he will abandon his nsibilities at a moment which he himself define's as the maturity and crisis of a great struggle. G. W. S.

PUBLIC VIEWS OF GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

THE PROCEEDINGS A PUBLIC INSULT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The President of the United States has been assassinated. It is known who was the assassin. He is not a drivelling idlot, but he planted his base deed deliberately, chose his time and place intelligently, and committed the crime with malice aferemought. Would there be any doubt in any other civilized country than this-nay, in any even barbarous country-that such a wretch would receive the just penalty of his crime! It is an insult to all common sense to raise the plea of in sability as excusing such deliberate guilt. It is an insul-to the whole civilized world, which so nobly sympathize with us in our great affliction, to allow the court room to to the whole civilized world, which so nobly sympathized with us in our great afficient, to allow the court room to be a seene of langhter and levity, instead of ellent norror. Do the Judge and attorneys remember that the whole world is looking on! That the noble hearted Queen, as well as the noblest and meanest of her subjects, is watching to see whether justice can be done to the unreferre of the ruler of a free peopic.

(DISERVER.

Haverford College, Penn., Nov. 25, 1881.

LET THE COURT AT LEAST BE DECENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I heartily indorse the course of THE TRIBUNE in its condemnation of the United States "Circus" now in session at Washington. In my stxty years experience in this world I have never seen, heard no to last we are not told. What we do read of such outrageously disgusting and disgraceful scenes as those being enacted at Washington under th guise of a court of justice. If the memory of our mented President had no power to restrain laughte and applause in the trial of his assassin, when a portion of the martyr's bones even was lying on the table before of the martyr's bones even was lying on the table before them, then common desency at least should have forced the Court to compet silence and respect. Justice Cox has incurred the rightens indignation of every decention in the Union. He has the power to enforce order and decoram, and could have done so if he had dastroit. Talk of Guitean's insquiry! He is constantly repeating, "I am insame, I am insame." Was it ever known in the whole instory of the harmon race that a really insam man ever acknowledged the constantly of the November 26, 1881.

THE COURT A MERE CIRCUS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: Is there no way of stopping the favor now being enacted in Washington 1. It is bard to realize that an ascassin, guilty of the greatest crime we have or record, is being tried. It is cons more like a circus, with the criminal acting as chief clown. Even the learner Judge, we are told, could not suppress a smile. When Judge, we are told, could not suppress a sinic. When think of the anguish of last summer, how the whole world looked on in sympathy with the sufferings of on President, I blush at the thing called a trial, and beg the Government, if it cannot be conducted with decency, to let it end. Just have want Mrs. Garfield must feel, a she is allowed to read of it. There is no way except for the Press to "come down" on Judge Cox. It is a fit, Judge could not have been found who at least had dignity enough to keep the Coart from degenerating into a circus.

L. A. G.

New York, Nov. 25, 1881.

DOUBTS ABOUT GUITEAU'S INSANITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The fashionable argument of the lawyers m defending criminals during the past thirty years has been in favor of their acquitted in case the jury, or a single member of it, has a doubt of the entire sanity of the offender at the time his offending act was performed Doubts have invaribbly gone to his favor. Is it not about

New York, Nov. 25, 1881.

BERGEN COUNTY FINANCES.

An investigation was begun in April, 1880, into the financial condition of Bergen County, N. J., on an application to Judge Dixon, of the Supreme tenant. They will get a decision in some shape as to their right to have the value of these improvements, which are legally their property, taken into account in estimating a fair rent. They will make a struggle before they allow the Belfast decision as to costs to pass into a precedent. The landlord was there saddled with costs, and the circumstances are such that a frightful hardship may be inflicted if the example is generally followed.

The tenant, to begin with, may bring his landlord into court at an expense to himself of two shillings, but it costs the landlord as many pounds to meet. If the case is tried, the tenant in his tree means, and the circumstances him there. If the case is tried, the tenant in his tree means and pounds to meet him there. If the case is tried, the tenant in his tree means and pounds to meet him there. If the case is tried, the tenant in his tree means and the circumstances are such that a frighten are represented by the control of the county from 1875 to 1881, but it costs the landlord as many pounds to meet a first the case is tried, the tenant in his tree means and of these who are county from the former County in the former County from \$200. He was the treasurer of \$300.000. He was the treasurer of this New-York Produce Excellent the former County in the feminate C. Exercit, the former County in the former County and the first of the county from the point of the same time in the tenance of the tenant in the character conexistion. It was to buy a life to the same time in the tenance of the tenant in the character conexistion. It was to be a fixed on year each of the same time in the tenance of the tenant in the character conexistion. It was to be a fixed on year each of the same time in the ten

on the investigation made by the accountants. After reciting the manner of making the investigation, the Judge says:

This report shows the following balances due from the several County Collectors in the County find account during the period covered by the byvestigation:

John H. Banta, Collector in 1812-63. \$3.0 co.

Cornelius Lydecker. 1913-68. \$115-60.

Aarin G. Garrison. 1808-77. \$129-60.

Benjamin C. Rogert, 1872-77. \$1604 co.

John W. Rogert. 1872-89. \$117-60.

Generally these balances arise from crows in footings of both sides of the account, and from croditataken from duplicate or excessive payments on comons or bonds, or omissions to take credit for payments really unde or compose or bonds. Such errors have seemed to me to result from more carcinesaness; but if they really exist, corrections should be made by the Collectors mainst when they are charged. The discrepancy in the accounts of Collector Lydecker is, however, larrely of a different character. On July 1, 1863, a new issue of bonds to redeem outstanding bounty obligations was commoned. The amount of bonds issued to redeem autstanding obligations Mr. Lewis linds to be \$614,700. while the amount of obligations thereby cancelled he finds to be only \$638,320.64. the difference beling \$6,370.36. Collector Lydecker's books do not account for this excess, and the omission seemed to be so serious that I notified him of it, and have endeavored to give him what opporamity I could for explanation. Up to this time no explanation has been formished. This Collector appears also to have charged \$47,390 in excess of his local fees. It may be noticed that no reference is made by either accounts in to the improper issue of bonds. sicral fees. It may be noticed that no reference is ade by either accountant to the improper issue of bonds 1876. This arises from the fact that no record of such me appears upon the books of the county.

same appears upon the books of the county.

Judge Dixon next took np Mr. Watlington's 'report. He found that the Fracholders had everything their own way, and noticed a great many irregularities in the bradge accounts. Mr. Watlington in his report says:

For three years after 1875 the greatest outrages existed in the matter of dimers, eigens and whickey. During the five years from 1875 to 1880 the Freeholders consumed 172 gallons of whickey and smoked 4,500 eigurs. The whickey appeared in the bills as "apple light". This abuse is still continued, attough the charge ke." This abuse is still continued, atthough the charge dinners has been discontinued. The charge densely charged in the printed financial reports as "to co," so as to lead the public to think the money had a spent for the poor. At other times both cigare and iskey were charged for "groceries," and other tricks mislead the public were indulged in.

to mislead the public were indulged in.

The report closes by accusing the Freeholders
with overdrawing their salaries and charging the
county for work that was not done. The reports of
the accountants have been filed in the County
Clerk's office at Hackensack for public inspection.

CHANGE THE TREASURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Mr. Greeley used to say that the way to resume was to resume. I say that the way to pay money out of the Treasury is to stop putting it in. Tax-ing this people fifteen millions every thirty days to pay off a debt that no one wants paid, and taxing the ingenuity of a Secretary of the Treasury to discover ways and means to disburse the enormous impost, is worse than criminal; it is foolish, If the American voter than criminal; it is foolish. If the American voter stands it much longer I shall lose faith in government by the people. In no European country, where there is intelligence enough to get into debt, wouldloursystemibe tolerated for a moment. They get and maintain a high credit by showing to the world that a very light tax upon their people is sufficient to meet all national obligations. We rob our people for the benefit of politicians and speculators, keeping up a crude and silly system that must in the end wipe out our National securities and our National Banks slong with them, and give us the wild-cat circulation of early days.

The aforesaid American voter will pull himself together some day and put a stop to this business.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1881.

E. W. VANDERHOOP.

LEAPING FROM FERRYBOATS.

John R. Lisle, a printer, of No. 255 South Fourth-st., Brooklyn, sprang from the forward deck of the Rooseveli-st. ferry boat Alaska, while she was lying in the dock yesterday. He was taken out and sent to the

City Hospital, but died almost immediately. He leaves a wife and, four children. Temporary insanity is the supposed cause of the act.

George Aidridge, of Catakili, N. Y., attempted to drown himself last night by leaping from the Jersey City ferry-boat New-Jersey. He was rescued by the deck-hands and sent to a hospital. He refused to give any reason for his attempt.

THE FEAST OF THE DEAD.

HOME LIFE AND FAMILY TIES IN PARIS. A TOUCHING POPULAR CELEBRATION-INSTABILITY OF HOMES IN PARIS-RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT-THE GRAVE THE PIXED CENTER OF FAMILY APPECTIONS-FLORAL AND PRAYER-FUL REMEMBRANCES OF THE DEAD.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Nov. 3 .- The Fete des Morts, or the Feast of the Dead, is one of the most popular celebrations in this capital. In the rest of France so much attention is not paid to those who repose in " God's Acre" as in Paris. I suppose it is that the tomb affords solid anchorage for family affections and remembrances in the great city which has in it the treachery of a quicksand for the living. Mobility is the strongest characteristic of a Parisian existence In your habitation unless it belongs to you in fee you have literally no abiding place. Leases are short and landlords grasping. If a tenant arranged his flat according to his tastes, and with curtains, carpets, sideboards and desks that fitted it exactly, his rent would be considerably raised the moment his lease fell in. People in struggling circumstances are generally speaking tenants at will. If they pay a rent that does not exceed 250 francs a year, the landlord can turn them out or they can free themselves from him by giving six weeks' notice. Under 1,000 francs the notice must include three months from quarter day, and above that rent six mentlis. Successful barristers stick closer to their domiciles than any other class of men. Berryer was for more than half a century in the house i which he died, and he was only a tenant at will. But the laudlord was a Legitimist and proud to have him for a tenant. He also knew that the eloquent advocate could at any moment dispose of a grand flat in the Place de la Madeleine, in a house belonging to his sister, the Duchess of Riario Sforza. I once heard Berryer in an expropriation case, in which he pleaded for a brother lawyer pre vented by illness from defending his own interests, show why, although his client had no lease, he was entitled to a good indemnity. His law books had teen for eighteen years in exactly the same spot. Without any exertion of memory or attention he could put his hand on the exact one he wanted. His brain had been in the habit of working with from the window falling at a certain angle. The professional damage which would arise from a change of domicile would be most prejudicial to a practising barriater of methodic babits. Berryer himself said that he was convinced he would be obliged to retire from the bar if he quitted the flat in which he had so long resided, and which at any moment he could be forced to leave by his landlord or Baron Haussmann.

The Paris hourgeois in fairly good circumstance can react against the painful sense of instability and shiftiness which permanent residents here must constantly experience. They buy for themselves small abodes in the country in which they can pass from Saturday night to Monday merning in the summer, and to which they can retire when they inve made enough of money to be idle. This they call retiring to plant their cabbages. The family pictures, the old delf and china, some of which were perhaps wedding presents, the decoration of a crother, uncle or son who is dead and gone, the samplers worked by the married daughter when she was at school are gathered into the retreat and prized as household gods. I know the widow of a captain who is all alone in the world and very wor. She has bought a small house in the country It looks down on the churchyard in which her hus band and two sons sleep. Her mother was a woman of the chamber of la Reine Hortense, and she was berself the intimate friend through life of Madame Corng. Her parlor walls are covered with miniatures and other likenesses of friends and relatives, many of whom belongs I to the estourise of the Queen of Holland and her a lmirable god daughter. This old lady explained to me why she preferred solitude in the country to living in Paris among to clan of friends in a brilliant position. "They (the friends) were always," she said, "glas to see not to dinner in winter and to their country houses in summer. But that was not enough. Rents are very high in Paris, and growing higher. As I am too proud to ask anyone for mon y, I foreshw that I would be obliged to sell the greater part of this furniture which keeps alive the remembrance in m of the bright years of my life and of those who are ne mere. At the same time I received notice that the tennerary concession I had bought for my husband's tomb would soon fall m. That tomb was mains of the loved ones transparted. An abduity
of 700 fraues remains to me. I work in the garden;
it gives me fruits for my table and flowers for the
tombr and I am here among all my sourceirs de
famille. No landlerd can raise my rent or turn me
out. This feeling of stability is a great delight."
Muchelot often spoke to his intimate friends in
this strain about the pivot for family affection
which the tomb affords in a city where everything

Michelot often spoke to his minimate this strain about the pivot for family affection which the temb affords in a city where everything clse is shifting. He had when a boy grown to look upon Pere LaChaise as his true home. The dark and sordid vanit in which for a small rent his father was allowed to work as a minter was only. In his eyes, a temperary makeshift habitation in which it was possible to take root. He got into the habit of going in the long evenings to plain flowers on his mother's grave and to think about her. It became inticately associated with his moral and intellectual life, and was rich in saintary influence. Muchelet had no relations in Paris, and his father, who had to struggle hard against poverty did not make him his companion. In the Lyces, to which he gained admirlance by his ability, he was isolated by his poverty and sensibility. He was isolated by his poverty and sensibility. He widow in remembrance of all that Fere LaChaise had been to him, has constructed there a beautifur fountain which will enable poor people to water the flowers which they plant on the graves of their dead kindred.

There is nothing lugarious in the Feast of the

which they plant on the graves of their dear and died.

There is nothing lugabrious in the Feast of the Cemeteries, beyond the black toilettes of the women. Nor is there any of the noisy mirth which spoils the Irish wake. Ladies of quality do not in person go to pay their respects to the tombs of defunct relatives on All Souls' and All Saints' days. They are represented by their valets, who go with boxes filled with flowers at an early hour in the morning. There are rich widows who contract with the gardeners of cemeteries not only to faire lex toilettes of the tombs and graves in wages adornment those ladies are interested, but faire les tollettes of the tombs and graves in whose adornment these ladies are interested, but to piace around them a certain number of wreaths composed of certain kinds of flowers on the morning of the first of November and on burial anniversaries. Tender-hearied, opulent and delicately nurtured widows who recoil from minging in dense crowds on the down des florts, often go to the country on All Hallow Eve to get rural priests to celebrate masses for deceased husbands. The rich widow who cherishes the memory of her deceased sponse stands greatly in the way of souls in purgularity in which there are no wealthy friends to take an interest. She monopolizes all the prayers the cure can offer up independently of those he is bound to recite in the official course of duty. Each time she dreams of the lunstance who has gone to bound to recite in the official course of duty. Each time she dreams of the husband who has gone to another world there is a fresh application made to the priest on behalf of the dear soul that is presumably in an uncomfortable state. That cynical epicureau Leo X, used to say that the fires of purzatory kept the Pope's kitchen warm. They are still found rich in culinary advantages by French parish priests who have the good fortune to direct fiecks which inclinde opulent dowagers. The generosity of facilies of this class to their parish priests not only shows itself in donations of money but in hampers filled with fine wines, game and other table delicates.

AN ATTACK ON DOG THIEVES.

The beautiful black French poodle bitch Flora, which took the second prize at the bench shows in 1879 and 1880, was stolen on Friday. Louis Lorillard, to whom she belongs, yesterday offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the person who stole his pet. In conversation with a reporter last evening Mr. Lorillard

said:
"My object in offering such a reward is not so "My object in offering such a reward is not so smuch to recover my poodle as to try to check dog stealing. So many dogs have been stolen that I think there is a regularly organized system of thieving. Just where it begins and ends it is hard to say. But the fact is that it is almost impossible to keep a valuable dog. Mine have been stolen a number of times, and I have grown tired of paying \$20 one day and \$50 the next to recover them."

"Have you never been able to have the men arrested?"
"No, because they carry on the business in such

"No, because they carry on the business in such a roundabout way. For instance, when I advertise that my dog has been stolen a man comes to me and says that he has seen the dog in the possession with the for so of 'certain parties, and that he can get it for so many dollars. Well, he is paid and the dog comes back, because one would surely rather pay a few dollars for a dog that he has become fond of than not to get him back. But this time I mean business, and the dog fanciers will find

out that I do. If nothing comes from my reward of \$500, I shall double the sum." "Have you heard anything regarding the

poodle?"

"Nothing very definite. But from what I have heard I hardly expect to recover her because I think the person who committed the theft has killed her. Being the only bitch of that particular breed in this country, of course she is easily distinguishable and could be 'spotted' at once. But as I said, I intend to push the matter and see if the system, which is a very extensive one, cannot be broken up. In this particular case we can, I think, prove it to be a State prison offence, so that if the man is caught he will not be fined a few dollars, as has been done of be fined a few dollars, as has been done

ASKING FOR MORE PARKS.

THE NEW-YORK PARK ASSOCIATION. THE MEETING YESTERDAY AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL-POINTS OF AN ADDRESS READ BY THE

SECRETARY. An adjourned meeting of the New-York Park Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. Among those present were Luther R. Marsh, Charles Crary, General Shaler, General Viele and G. W. McLean. The chair was scenpied by Waldo Hutchins, who was made pernament president of the association. Luther R. Marsh was chosen vice-president, and John Mullaly secretary. The election of a trensurer was deferred until a future meeting. Early in the proceedings the names of these to compose the Executive Committee were announced as follows; H. B. Charles L. Tiffany, Augustus Schell, G.W. McLean, H. K. Thurber, Hiram Barney, Gustav Schwab, Edgar L. Viele, W. W. Miles, David Dows, John E. Develin, Joseph S. Wood, Luther R. Marsh, William Cauldwell, Jordan L. Mott, Franklin Edson, Isane Edil, H. P. De Great, John Fitch, S. R. Filley, William Wood, Charles Crary and Charles J. Stephens. It was said that most of those named for the committee were known to be in sympathy with the novement. An address setting forth the objects of the association was read by the secretary. It was in part as follows:

t was in part as follows:

The time has arrived when the public mind should be heroughly aroused to the imperative necessity of proiding for the present and future wants of our rapidly necessing population in the important matter of park
irea. In view of the limited and wholly inadequate area. regarded as one of its most affractive feature meets the requirements of our metropolis, as e are, in this posticular, far behind not only the pitals of Europe, but several American cite value of the several and proposed the several control which exceeds ours in population, by pair, Chicago, St. Louis, Bailmore, and St. o have comparatively a far larger park ferrito w-York. As to Louise or Paris, a comparis where the critical control was a several comparatively a far larger park ferrito w-York. As to Louise or Paris, a comparis where the critical control was a several control of the second to every one embraced within our parts.

The speaker are control of the appropriation of land of Central Pack, who were in fact in the end great-benefited by the settling saids of the land. As a same of increasing the value of property Central ark had been from one point of view a real estate scalarion, as the city had made \$21,000,00 over

comparent grounds and riflo ranges, which they do not now have.

The chairman said at this point that those at the head of the movement intended to work to accomplish their end. A bell would be prepared and introduced in the Legislature, and it was boped that it wand be the first bill passed. Lather K. Marsh raid that it was astonahing how, far New-Jork lagged behind other estics in this country, and Euro, can cities, in respect to park area. The reason was grobably to be found in the poenhar concentration of Maniantian Island. But, as room was grobably to be found in Westchester Coonty, park lands should by all means be set aside. This was all the more argent in view of the fact that New-York would in a few years be the commercial scattre of the world.

In a fluoric speech John Fresh pointed out the dangers that angult attend the introduction of such a but by members from this city, and said he thought he himself could produce a Senator and an Asemblyman who would do the thing right. The enairman did not regard the suggestions favorably, and replied that as far as he had been at le to ascertain aid the hembers from this city were in favor of the project. Howards were also made by temerals

ABRIVAL OF THE FRENCH SINGERS.

HOW MAURICE GRAU'S OPERA TROUPE APPRAIS

AFTER A TRIP IN MEXICO AND BRAZIL.

As the warship Brooklyn, with topmasts housed and everything snug on board, steamed under the cables of the bridge about midday yesterday, the band on beard played a popular air from "Boccaccio." The strain was waited across the water by a gentle breeze, striking the ears of the members of the Maurice Gran French Opera Company as they were coming up the harbor on the Tycho Brahe. The rausic was appreciated by the singers, who laughed and sang, and in other ways gave evidence of delight that they would soon put toot on land, for thir y days had passed since the embarkation at Bennos Ayres. On the quarter deck stood Paola Marie, chatting enthusiastically in French with a Thibune reporter. "Everything has been so mee," she said, "during the fourteen mouths that we have been away from New-York. Havana is delightful. But ah, Brazil! so like labelle France."

And so she talked on, one moment speaking of low stands the steemer was at another of how

And so she taked on, but the steamer was, at another of how agreeable the captain had made himself, and what good things they had to eat. She spoke gibby of how the troupe had been received by royalty, and then shaking her pretty head she told of how suc-cessful financially the venture had been. "Yes," remarked Maurice Grau, who stood near by and who as awanger of the company is reported

by, and who, as manager of the company is reported to have made \$150,000; "nothing could have been more successful than our trip, both financially and

to have made \$150,000; "nothing could have been more successful than our trip, both financially and artistically. After doing the Southern States and Mexico we went to Havana. Thence we sailed to Brazil. There we met with our greatest success, Engagements of three days were prolonged to a week, and those of a week to three."

"What are the theatres like !" asked the reporter. "Very large and very dirty. There is one thing I want to correct. It has been stated that managers who go to Brazil have to give out a large number of free passes. This is not the case. The people pay, and pay well for a good attraction. There are a few hoxes that are private, the same as at the Academy of Music. The Emperor's box is also always reserved. Other than that all the people pay,"

"Who are the members of your company now !"

"Mile, Paola Marie is of course our star. Then we have Mile. Helene Leroux, Mile. Pauline Merle, Mile. Cecile Gregorie, Mile. Delorme, Mile. Julie Leutz and Mme, Anais Privat, The last two appear for the first time in New-York, Joseph Mauras and Frederic Mauge also are new. Clement Nigri,

Leutz and Mme, Anals Trival.

for the first time in New-York. Joseph Mauras
and Frederic Mange also are new. Clement Nigri,
E. Duplan and A. Poyard are still with us. We have
a chorus of lifty artists and a large orchestra."

"When and where do you open?"
"At the Park Theatre on Monday night." "How long do you intend to remain in New-Unly nine nights. Then we go directly to MexNOTES OF ART WORK.

PAINTINGS IN THE SHOPS AND STUDIOS. SOME OF THE BEST OF THE PICTURES RECENTLY IMPORTED TO BE SOLD HERE-THE SALMAGUNDI EXHIBITION-RESULTS OF THE SUMMER TRIPS OF ARTISTS.

At Cottier's gallery Thanksgiving Day was

cupied in placing on exhibition some of the new paintings which Mr. Cottler has recently acquired. Various articles of vertu were also arranged so that the beautiful gallery, with the Venus of Milo in the centre, and carved side boards, artistic work in resewood and mahogany and rare glass scattered about, offers a most tempting visiting place to art lovers. The pictures already bung have been described in THE THIBUNE, but the privilege was enjoyed yesterday of examining nearly all the re-mainder of Mr. Cottler's collection. Here is a wonder ful painting by Couture of a woman seen in one quarter profile. The bare shoulder, the curving neck, the mere outline of the face and the dark hair gathered in a coil behind, are al-that is shown. But aside from the technical excellence of the work, the artist has suggested rather than told a striking dignity, and a sweet grace and beauty. Tiepelo's "Mother and Child" is noteworthy, not so much for the fine coloring as for the feeling shown in the way the rosy little one is gathered into the mother's arms. There are several fine Corots here, one a landscape of unusual size, another quite small, and very dark in coloring, a wood scene with a glimpse of light beyond, and a spring landscape, an exceptional blending of delicacy and strength. By Bouvin there is a painting of an old dame in white cap and neckerchief placidly knifting. In marked contrast is a singular study by A. Velden of a snowy winter road, the figure of an old woman in the foreground, a flask appearing from under her blue, red-lined cape. Of the two splendid Monticellis, one a vineyard festal scene grows constantly upon the beholder, while the other, painted in a high key, thrills him like the notes of a bugle. By Daubiguy there is a dark moor with a house in the back-ground against the bright sky, which has for its neighborn large and almost gloomy Dupré. Still life is presented at its best by Rousseau, and two cathedral interiors are shown by Barbon. A poultry yard is made to appear most inviting by Defaux, who has rendered the baughty chanticleer and his more modest wives with a loving hand. An odd, yet attractive moon scene, by linh, shows a stretch of lowland with occasional pools and bright grasses, and a clump of tall trees in the background. Again, one of Mesdag's boats is seen sailing pon a carefully painted ocean.

what hard in execution beside the radiant wealth of coloring lavished on the other. But the third is exeprional among the many works of Diaz. The subject, erely two lovers, is shown with coloring that recalls Monticelli, but with a delicate grace peculiar to Diaz at his best. Another of his pictures is fine rendering of a scene in the fo where so many of his subjects were obtained-silvery birehes and neutral gray tints appear in a paintng of a spring landscape by Theophile De Bock, which narmonizes in a way with the yellow slope painted by C. P. Hill, over which a solitary figure is taking her way down healde a pool. A woman scaled by at a table and hearing the lesson of the child standing before her be Nenhuys's subject, while the large painting of children by the riverside by Blommers has been already described. By Matthew Maris there is a delightful excetch of a little girl in a red bodiec sewing while by James Maris there are some spirited views along canels, and by Madame James Maris two tempting ruit pieces. By Ribot there is a rich toned painting o m interior, showing the artist engaged upon his great deture of "The Good Samaritan," while on the wall ar by, in his studio, hangs Rembrandt's etching of "Hylns entraine par les Nymphes" is the su ect of a Millet, full of suggestions in the wealth of its exeriant lines. In a short time Mr. Cottler will place n exhibition a more important Millet, the subject of hich is indicated by its name, "The Sower."

There are four paintings by Diaz, two of which are

flower pictures, one a large round piece sceming som

At Avery's Gallery there will be exhibited in about formight some paintings of unusual interest. The mos notable of these are Cabanel's "Hebe," a girl in classin the background; a figure piece by Millet, and a marine by Dupré. Perhaps the most noticeable of the recent tions to this gallery is a landscape by Michel, one of whose paintings, a view of a castle, was presented to the Metropolitan Museum by the expert M. Durant-Ruel. hill, which is created with dark trees, while a moor stretches away in the middle and right background. The sky, of a light blue, flecked with light clouds, is remarkable for its handling. By Selgnac, there is a painting of three children playing at taking tea around a table, in a court-yard, well covered with fruit. The hosicss, a denure little miss, sits under the shade of a large red umbrella. The gloomy subject of an admirable little water color by Decamp is "The Suicide." Strotched upon a cot in a lonely attle room is a motionless form, while a plate! just dropped from the nerveloss hand tells the story. More cheerful is Detaille's little drawing, in which a brightly-uniformed cavalry man stands out which a brighty-finite departs that states of the background. A figure piece by Grisson depters above the Harlem meet with similar results, in less than ten years the hard set asion would pay for itself. But the benefit orther words a perity priest who has dined confortably, lying back in his case conferred could not be measured a pretty young girl brings to the table some bright nose. masquerader is seen wandering along the snowy street. Several interesting figure pieces are also shown here.

At Knoedler's Adrien Moreno's "Passing Regiment complex a conspicuous place. A bright group of ladies a shimmering silks and satins is looking down from a balcony upon the quaintly costumed trumpeters who Just beyond the street below is a river spanned above by a bridge. A painting by Ziem, in which his usua paracteristics are displayed, shows a group of brillian Furkish borsemen pausing at a white wayside house o bich the light is strongly thrown, while in the middle distance is a stretch of bine water, and in the back ground the minarcia and domes of a city. A small Schreyer of considerable interest depicts a borseman of a snowy moor. In Frederick Heilbuth's "Pincian Hill a scarlet robed Cardinal is patronzingly accosting some small boys on the caplanade near the fountain. The title of Hector Le 150x's "A Letter from an Absent One" tells its own story, the subject being pre-sented in semi-classical surroundings. A notable heep picture by Zugel hangs near Nordgren's light." There are two new paintings by young American artists here. One is a figure piece by Schuchardt, caffed "The Timely Visit." Two monks have appeared

light." There are two now paintings by young American artists here. One is a figure piece by Schnehardt, called "The Timely Viat." Two monks have appeared to a third at lumbeon time. He is pouring out a glass of wine and the months of all are open to differing extents. In Yan Boskerch's spring scene in New-Jersey agreem needow with a brook and willows is shown.

C. A. Walker was in Knoedler's on Thesday and Wednesday for the purpos of giving any information about his "monotypes." His coming was heraided by the issue of some very tasteful invitations on yellowish paper bearing a landscape etched by immed. Practically the only new thing claimed by Mr. Walker is that he has carried the promess further than others, having devoted there there is it, and has given "monotypes" a commercial standing by purmar. K. M. Rebam has piaced and paper the purposes further than others, having devoted there there is a commercial standing by purmar. K. M. Rebam has piaced and paper to the purpose of the last of the purposes of the last of the purposes of the last of the purposes of the last of the purpose of the last of the last of the purpose of the last of the purpose of the last of the purpose of the last of t

grass.

There are several marine sketches in M. F. H. de tas's studio, the fruits of his summer travels. One of

the most important is a view on the Maine coast. In the foreground are several fishing boats, the tops of their masts and the summits of the cliffs beyond richly gilded with light.

A mixture of country and city is shown in J. G. Brown's genre piece now nearly completed. An old laboring man equipped with syethe and axe as if ready for toil in the backwoods, is hanging over the railing of a city dwelling asking for work.

The region about Ellenville, in this State, appears to be a favorite resort for artists. J. G. Brown and E. L. Henry have both obtained there several subjects. The latter has brought back some views of the Shawangunk Mountains. A painting called "Capital and Labor" represents a young lady with an aristocratic pug calling at the back door of a farmhouse where they are received by the bardworking farmer's wife and a melancholy sheep dog.

Thomas Moran has recently returned from a trip in the Southwest, having journeyed through Colorado, New-Mexico and Arizona. He has some bright sketches of canons, buttes and rocky cliffs in which the gorgeous colors of differing strata are shown.

In New-Windsor, Conn., Hamilton Hamilton has found some interesting studies in oil. One is a cattle piece and another a landscape with cedars.

Herman Fuechsal is engaged upon a view on the Hudson near Cold Spring.

son near Cold Spring.

RAILROAD NEWS.

DIFFICULTIES OF TUNNEL BUILDING. Commissioners Davies, Bosworth and O'Brien ntinued yesterday the hearing of testimony offered on the part of property owners in Broadway against the construction of the Underground Railway. William P. Lloyd testified that he had been a real-estate dealer for twenty-eight years, and that he estimated the value of the buildings in Broadway, between Park-place and Fourteenth-st., at about \$100,000,000, and the yearly rental at about \$10,000,000. The testimony of four young men was then introduced to prove the magnitude of the traffic in Broadway that might be interrupted by the construction of the tunnel. These witnesses had stood in Broadway, near Walker-st., on Tuesday between 7:15 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., and counted the number of vehicles and foot passengers who passed that point between those hours. They testified that 4,098 vehicles of all descriptions passed down Broadway, and 5,711 went up the street. There were 21,760 people who passed up and down on the east side of the street, and 30,350 on the

Alfred B. Mullett, formerly Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, testified that he had super vised the construction of the Post Offices at New-York Philadelphia and Boston, the Custom Houses at St Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, and had had extensive experience in excavations. He thought the plans proposed for the construction of the Underground Railway were indefinite. There were no data as to the character of the ground. In order to form a proper character of the ground. In order to form a proper estimate of the coat it would be necessary to know the depths of the foundations of each building on the street, and to ascertain, by probing, the menature of the ground in front of each building. As far as he could judge from the plans he thought the expense of construction would be about \$2,000,000 per mile, and the damase to the buildings unch more, perhaps four or five million dollars a mile. He considered the plan of bridging the street while the tunnel was building as wholly impracticable. The only work of which he had knowledge that was similar to the proposed tunnel was the trunel in St. Louis, between the bridge and the Union Depot. In the construction of that tunnel a large number of buildings had been almaged. The front of the Lindell Hotel, then in course of construction, had settled so that it was necessary to rebuild or strengthen it. In the construction of the Post Office at St. Louis quicksand had been put up, and had damaged the foundation of buildings. The quicksand had risen up in the middle of the excavation, and was only kept flown by driving piles and taying concrete five feet in depth. He though the soil of St. Louis was much like that of New York.

The counsel for the objectors stated that they had

The counsel for the objectors stated that they had closed their case, except for the testimony of Inspector Esterbrook. The hearing was adjourned to next Friday

AN AGREEMENT OF SOUTHWESTERN LINES. The agreement between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas Pacific and other railroads of the southwestern system was signed yesterday by C. P. Huntington. This completed the agreement which was signed by Jay Gould in behalf of the Southwestern railroads last week. A synopsis of the contract was published by THE TRIBUNE at that time. It provides that the tracks of the two systems shall be joined when they neet about one hundred miles east of E: Paso, and both are to use the line between the junction and El costume presented in relief against the sky, with trees | Paso on equal terms; the Texas Pacific reserving the right to run its own trains into El Paso on paying one cost of construction-\$10,000 a mile. Through business is to be done on a pro rate basis by both companies, all the way to San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, although the franchises of the Texas Pacific were limited by its charter to San Diego. The rates between competitive points are to be as low as by any of the other transcontinental routes. The agreement does not prevent the completion of the not prevent the completion of the Hintington road through Texas by way of San Antonio and Houston, but provides that, after the completion of this road, the New-Orleans and sea-board business shall be divided equally between the two lines. The Huntington road is to be accorded the privilege of using from 80 to 100 miles of the Texas Pacific tracks nearest New-Orleans on equal terms. The through Galveston business to and from El Paso and the Pacific coast is to be divided on the basis of one-third to the Texas Pacific and two-thirds to the San Antonio line. In consideration of the privilege of using the road into El Paso (jointly), and of the perpetual privilege into Los Angelos and San Prancisco, as well as San Diego, the Texas Pacific relinquishes its claims to land grant, right of way, and franchiecs west of El Paso to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Texas Pacific engages not to extend its

and franchices west of El Paso to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Texas Pacific engages not to extend its road west of El Paso and the Southern Pacific agrees not to "parallel" the Texas Pacific line cast of El Paso or either of the roads of the Southeastern system, in the States of Texas, Arkmasa or Missouri. The usual prognous for arbitration of any disputes arising under the agreement, are made.

The junction by the Southern Pacific and the Texas Pacific will be made in a few days, at Sierra Blanca Springs, in Western Texas. The Hantington the across Texas will not be opened before next June. Through trains between Now-Orleans and St. Louis and El Paso will be put on the lines about January.

STOCKHOLDERS DISPUTING.

MONTGOMERY, [Ala., Nov. 26.-The stockholiers of t c 8 ath and North Alabama Railroad Com-pany to-day clossed a Board of Directors, who chose sub-W Sloss as president. The only stock represented at the meeting was owned by, or held in the in any. A ran rity of the original stockholders held a pany. A fig. ray of the original stockholders held a meeting i to in the day, and formally protested against the procedures of the first meeting. A petition was alled in the United States Circuit Court here on Wedness day has, praying for the appointment of a receiver for the South and North Alabama Kasiro.d Company. Judge

ACCEPTING THE NEW RULES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 .- The Chicago and Alton Ratiroud Company have decided on a new freight tariff
-to go into effect December 1-which prescribes rates -to go into effect December 1-which prescribes rates substantially the same as those recently made by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The managers of the road say they do this without conceding the right of the commissioners to fix rates for their line, but they desire to escape expensive and vexations ittigation until the cases now pending in the United States Suprema Court have been decided. The Himos Central and the Rock Island Companies take the same action for the same reasons. The other roads have not announced their intentions, and trouble with them is not improbable.

DIRECTORS NOMINATED.

At a meeting of the holders of the debentare bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company yes erday, the following directors were nominated for electhen at the annual meeting of the company, which will be held at Mobile on December 7: William Butler Dun-can, A. L. Rives, W. H. Pratt, Henry Hall, Moses War-ing, E. L. Russell, A. S. Gaines, Cornelius H. Clark, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Jacob Hays, James H. Fay, J. P. Mc-Mahon and W. H. Hays. The last-named is the only new member of the Board.

FORECLOSING A MORTGAGE.

St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 26 .- In the railroad case of Langdon against the Vermont and Canada rafl road Company, Chancellor Royce, without a ...oring, ageed to-day to enter pro forms a decree of fore. closure against the Vermont Central Railroad Company first and second mortgage bondholders and the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, in favor of the trust Londholders. From this pro forms railing the case goes directly to the Supreme Court, January term.

WANT OF JURISDICTION CLAIMED. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.-Answers were filed in the case of Jewett against the Bee Line and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Companies. The defendants claim want of jurisdiction on the part of the Franklin County Common Pleas Court, on account of their being non-residents of the county. Six of the de-fendants will file a motion to quash the service of the summons for want of jurisdiction.

A NEW COMPANY INCORPORATED. ALBANY, Nov. 26 .- The articles of incorporation of the Santa Martha Railroad Company were filed to-day. The capital is \$2,500,000. The road is to be built in the United States of Colombia.

A YOUNG RUSSIAN'S SUICIDE.

Morris Sochefsky, a Russian, twenty years. Morris Societists, a reasonal, twenty years old, shot himself in the head on Friday at No. 113 Elm-st., where his father had a bookbinding shop. The young man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he soon died from the effects of the wound. It where he soon died from the effects of the wound. It was learned hast night that he had quarrelied with his father, William Sochefsky, at their home, No. 24 Beach st., and that the father had turned the son out of doors. The young man then went to his father's office and shot himself there.